

REMARKS

The present invention relates to a synthetic fiber tire fabric for reinforcing rubber and a pneumatic tire using the synthetic fiber tire fabric. The synthetic fiber tire fabric for reinforcing rubber has an excellent effect on the improvement in the uniformity of the pneumatic tire.

This Amendment is filed in response to the final Office Action dated December 17, 2007, and is respectfully submitted to be fully responsive to the rejections raised therein. Accordingly, favorable reconsideration on the merits and allowance are respectfully requested.

In the present Amendment, claim 1 has been amended to incorporate the limitation --- two feeding fluid jet textured yarns of core and sheath having a difference of the over-feeding rate of core and sheath of 1 to 50% ---.

Claim 1 has been further amended by reciting the breaking elongation as from 70 to 80%.

Claim 3 has been canceled.

Claim 6 has been amended to depend from claim 1.

No new matter has been added. Support for the amendment can be found in the specification, e.g., on page 3, lines 17-27; on page 7, Example 1 in Table 1; and in original claim 3.

Entry of the Amendment is respectfully submitted to be proper. Upon entry of the Amendment, claims 1, 2 and 4-6 will be all the claims pending in the application.

According to the Office Action dated December 17, 2007, claims 1-6 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as allegedly being anticipated by JP 03-137239 ("Yasui"). Furthermore, claim 2 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yasui in view of U.S. Patent 3,677,318 ("Glass").

Applicant respectfully traverses and requests reconsideration of the rejections in view of the amendment to claim 1 and in view of the following remarks.

Independent claim 1, as amended, recites a synthetic fiber woven of warps, comprising synthetic fibers subjected to first twisting and final twisting; and wefts comprising two feeding fluid jet textured yarns of core and sheath having the difference of the over-feeding rate of core and sheath determined to be 1 to 50% used for reinforcing rubber, characterized in that said wefts have a breaking elongation of 70 to 80% and a strength of not more than 2.0 N at the primary yield point, and have loops and sagging.

Claim 1 is neither anticipated by Yasui nor rendered obvious by Yasui in view of Glass because Yasui does not describe, teach or suggest the elements and limitations of independent claim 1. In the Office Action, it was indicated that Yasui teaches the fabric made by textured yarns of core and sheath with loops and sagging, and that Yasui teaches textured yarns having a rupture elongation of no less than 100% and having primary yield strength of less than 2.0N. Thus, claim 1 does not read on Yasui.

Furthermore, Yasui only teaches that the load of the primary yield point (which is an alternative characteristic of the shrinkage of the sheath yarn) should be as high as possible, because the load of the primary yield point increases by the frictional force between single fibers when the sheath yarn is shrunk for developing the weaving performance and the handling character of the fabric.

On the other hand, the purpose of present invention is that the uniformity of the tire can be improved by having the load of the primary yield point is not more than 2.0 N; this makes it possible to extend easily even if the power increases non-uniformly when building in a circular shape in the process of the tire construction.

It is clear from what Yasui teaches that the load of primary yield point depends on the fineness of the sheath yarn. In the present invention, the load of the primary yield point is provided with absolute strength.

The difference between the load taught by Yasui and the present invention is the process for manufacturing the weft yarn.

In Yasui, the fabric is made by a process such that the textured yarns of core and sheath are woven and dried to improve handling in post-processing; after the over-feeding rate of the core yarn is adjusted to 5% or less, the over-feeding rate of sheath yarn is adjusted to 50% or more, the difference of the over feeding rate of core and sheath is assumed to be 48% or more, and the two feeding fluid jet textured process is conducted.

The present invention is thus distinguishable over Yasui in that in the present invention the textured yarns of core and sheath with loops and sagging are woven and not dried after the difference of the over-feeding rate of the core and sheath is determined to be 1 to 50%, and the two feeding fluid jet textured process is conducted.

Namely, the load of the primary yield point of weft yarn in Yasui increases by the drying process, whereas the load of the primary yield point of weft yarn in the present invention does not increase, because they are not dried.

Accordingly, the present invention in accordance with claims 1, 2 and 4 - 6 is neither anticipated by Yasui, nor rendered obvious by Yasui in view of Glass.

In view of the above, reconsideration and allowance of pending claims 1, 2 and 4 - 6 of this application are now believed to be in order, and such actions are hereby earnestly solicited.

If any points remain in issue which the Examiner feels may be best resolved through a personal or telephone interview, the Examiner is kindly requested to contact the undersigned attorney at the local Washington, D.C. telephone number listed below.

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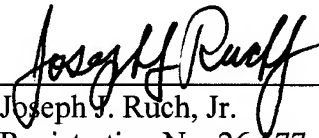
Respectfully submitted,

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